

100-Question Multiple-Choice Quiz About Vaccines

1. What is the main purpose of a vaccine?

- A. To cure infections instantly
- B. To help the immune system recognize and fight diseases
- C. To replace antibiotics
- D. To increase body temperature

2. Which part of the body primarily responds to vaccines?

- A. Digestive system
- B. Nervous system
- C. Immune system
- D. Skeletal system

3. What is immunity?

- A. A type of medicine
- B. The body's ability to resist disease
- C. A surgical procedure
- D. A vitamin deficiency

4. Which scientist is known for developing the first successful vaccine?

- A. Louis Pasteur
- B. Edward Jenner
- C. Alexander Fleming
- D. Robert Koch

5. Vaccines commonly protect against which type of organisms?

- A. Viruses and bacteria
- B. Rocks and minerals
- C. Muscles and bones
- D. Metals and gases

6. What is a booster shot?

- A. A painkiller injection
- B. An additional vaccine dose to strengthen immunity
- C. A blood test
- D. A type of surgery

7. Which disease was eradicated worldwide through vaccination?

- A. Polio
- B. Smallpox
- C. Malaria
- D. Tuberculosis

8. What does "herd immunity" mean?

- A. Immunity in animals only
- B. Protection provided when many people in a community are immune
- C. A type of medicine
- D. A surgical treatment

9. Which vaccine protects against measles, mumps, and rubella?

- A. DTaP
- B. HPV
- C. MMR
- D. Hib

10. Which disease can the polio vaccine prevent?

- A. Diabetes
- B. Polio
- C. Asthma
- D. Arthritis

11. What is a common side effect of vaccines?

- A. Growing extra limbs
- B. Mild soreness at the injection site

- C. Permanent blindness
- D. Broken bones

12. Why are vaccines tested before approval?

- A. To increase cost
- B. To ensure safety and effectiveness
- C. To make them taste better
- D. To delay treatment

13. What does the flu vaccine help prevent?

- A. Influenza
- B. Broken bones
- C. Food poisoning
- D. Allergies

14. Which age group commonly receives childhood vaccines?

- A. Only adults
- B. Only teenagers
- C. Infants and children
- D. Only seniors

15. Vaccines contain weakened or inactive forms of what?

- A. Vitamins
- B. Pathogens or parts of pathogens
- C. Muscles
- D. Bones

16. Which vaccine protects against tetanus?

- A. DTaP
- B. MMR
- C. HPV
- D. BCG

17. What is the purpose of vaccine schedules?

- A. To confuse patients
- B. To provide vaccines at the best times for protection
- C. To increase appointments unnecessarily
- D. To reduce immunity

18. Which disease causes "whooping cough"?

- A. Pertussis
- B. Hepatitis
- C. Polio
- D. Rabies

19. What does HPV stand for?

- A. Human Papillomavirus
- B. Human Pulmonary Virus
- C. Health Protection Vaccine
- D. Hepatic Prevention Virus

20. Which vaccine can help prevent cervical cancer?

- A. Flu vaccine
- B. HPV vaccine
- C. Polio vaccine
- D. Rabies vaccine

21. Which vaccine is often recommended yearly?

- A. Measles vaccine
- B. Influenza vaccine
- C. Polio vaccine
- D. Chickenpox vaccine

22. What is an antigen?

- A. A type of surgery
- B. A substance that triggers an immune response
- C. A vitamin

D. A blood cell

23. Which vaccine protects against hepatitis B?

- A. HepB vaccine
- B. MMR vaccine
- C. DTaP vaccine
- D. BCG vaccine

24. What is the BCG vaccine mainly used against?

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Diabetes
- C. Influenza
- D. Chickenpox

25. Which disease is known for causing a blister-like rash?

- A. Chickenpox
- B. Asthma
- C. Arthritis
- D. Diabetes

26. What type of vaccine uses genetic instructions to make a protein?

- A. Live vaccine
- B. mRNA vaccine
- C. Toxoid vaccine
- D. Inactivated vaccine

27. Which COVID-19 vaccine technology became widely known during the pandemic?

- A. Stone tablets
- B. mRNA technology
- C. Steam therapy
- D. Radiation therapy

28. What does "inactivated vaccine" mean?

- A. The pathogen is alive and strong
- B. The pathogen has been killed
- C. The vaccine is expired
- D. The vaccine has no ingredients

29. Which disease is prevented by the rabies vaccine?

- A. Rabies
- B. Asthma
- C. Malaria
- D. Cancer

30. What is the role of antibodies?

- A. To strengthen bones
- B. To identify and neutralize harmful germs
- C. To digest food
- D. To pump blood

31. Which vaccine helps protect newborns through maternal vaccination?

- A. Tdap
- B. Rabies vaccine
- C. Cholera vaccine
- D. Yellow fever vaccine

32. What does "live attenuated vaccine" mean?

- A. It contains a weakened form of a germ
- B. It contains only vitamins
- C. It is radioactive
- D. It contains no ingredients

33. Which disease is commonly prevented with the varicella vaccine?

- A. Measles
- B. Chickenpox
- C. Tetanus
- D. Polio

34. Why are some vaccines given in multiple doses?

- A. To increase clinic visits
- B. To build and strengthen immunity
- C. To reduce vaccine quality
- D. To increase illness

35. Which vaccine protects against meningitis caused by certain bacteria?

- A. Meningococcal vaccine
- B. Polio vaccine
- C. Flu vaccine
- D. Rabies vaccine

36. What is the term for a disease outbreak across many countries?

- A. Epidemic
- B. Pandemic
- C. Allergy
- D. Mutation

37. Which disease is associated with the Hib vaccine?

- A. Haemophilus influenzae type b infection
- B. Hepatitis B
- C. HIV
- D. Malaria

38. Which organ is commonly affected by hepatitis?

- A. Heart
- B. Lungs
- C. Liver

D. Kidneys

39. Which vaccine is often required for international travel to some countries?

- A. Yellow fever vaccine
- B. Acne vaccine
- C. Arthritis vaccine
- D. Tooth decay vaccine

40. What is a pathogen?

- A. A healthy cell
- B. A disease-causing organism
- C. A vitamin supplement
- D. A muscle fiber

41. Which vaccine protects against rotavirus?

- A. Rotavirus vaccine
- B. Flu vaccine
- C. Polio vaccine
- D. MMR vaccine

42. What is vaccine efficacy?

- A. How colorful a vaccine is
- B. How well a vaccine works in studies
- C. How expensive a vaccine is
- D. How large a syringe is

43. Which disease can cause paralysis and is preventable by vaccination?

- A. Polio
- B. Flu
- C. Measles
- D. Chickenpox

44. What is a common way vaccines are administered?

- A. Through injections
- B. Through x-rays
- C. Through surgery
- D. Through casts

45. Which vaccine helps protect against shingles?

- A. Shingles vaccine
- B. Polio vaccine
- C. Flu vaccine
- D. MMR vaccine

46. What is an outbreak?

- A. A decrease in disease cases
- B. A sudden increase in disease cases
- C. A medical instrument
- D. A type of vitamin

47. Which vaccine helps prevent pneumonia caused by pneumococcal bacteria?

- A. Pneumococcal vaccine
- B. MMR vaccine
- C. Rabies vaccine
- D. Cholera vaccine

48. What is the benefit of vaccination programs?

- A. Increased disease spread
- B. Reduced disease and deaths
- C. Weaker immune systems
- D. More infections

49. Which disease is associated with severe dehydration in children and can be prevented by vaccination?

- A. Rotavirus infection
- B. Diabetes
- C. Asthma
- D. Arthritis

50. What does CDC stand for in the United States?

- A. Center for Disease Control and Prevention
- B. Central Department of Care
- C. Clinical Disease Center
- D. Community Doctor Council

51. Which vaccine protects against diphtheria?

- A. DTaP
- B. MMR
- C. HPV
- D. BCG

52. Which disease can cause swelling of the salivary glands?

- A. Mumps
- B. Tetanus
- C. Polio
- D. Rabies

53. Which vaccine is often given shortly after birth?

- A. Hepatitis B vaccine
- B. Shingles vaccine
- C. HPV vaccine
- D. Yellow fever vaccine

54. What is rubella also called?

- A. German measles
- B. Scarlet fever
- C. Yellow fever
- D. River blindness

55. Why is rubella vaccination important during pregnancy planning?

- A. It improves eyesight
- B. It helps prevent congenital rubella syndrome
- C. It strengthens bones
- D. It cures anemia

56. Which vaccine may be recommended for older adults?

- A. Shingles vaccine
- B. Rotavirus vaccine
- C. Chickenpox vaccine only
- D. Hib vaccine only

57. What is the main goal of immunization?

- A. To spread disease
- B. To create protection against disease
- C. To weaken immunity
- D. To increase infections

58. Which disease causes muscle stiffness and spasms?

- A. Tetanus
- B. Measles
- C. Chickenpox
- D. Influenza

59. Which vaccine may be given after exposure to a disease?

- A. Rabies vaccine
- B. Acne vaccine
- C. Allergy vaccine
- D. Vitamin injection

60. What is surveillance in public health?

- A. Ignoring diseases
- B. Monitoring diseases and health trends
- C. Performing surgery
- D. Conducting sports training

61. Which disease is caused by the measles virus?

- A. Measles
- B. Tetanus
- C. Cholera
- D. Malaria

62. Which vaccine is commonly recommended for adolescents?

- A. HPV vaccine
- B. Rotavirus vaccine
- C. BCG vaccine only
- D. Yellow fever vaccine only

63. Which disease can cause severe coughing fits in infants?

- A. Pertussis
- B. Diabetes
- C. Arthritis
- D. Asthma

64. Which organization leads many international vaccination efforts?

- A. WHO
- B. NBA
- C. NASA
- D. FIFA

65. What does WHO stand for?

- A. World Health Organization
- B. Worldwide Hospital Office
- C. Western Health Office
- D. World Human Outreach

66. What is the purpose of vaccine cold storage?

- A. To freeze food
- B. To keep vaccines effective
- C. To improve flavor
- D. To reduce clinic size

67. Which disease can spread through contaminated water and has vaccines available?

- A. Cholera
- B. Asthma
- C. Diabetes
- D. Arthritis

68. What is an immune response?

- A. The body's reaction to harmful substances or germs
- B. A broken bone
- C. A type of surgery
- D. A vitamin deficiency

69. Which vaccine protects against COVID-19?

- A. COVID-19 vaccine
- B. Tetanus vaccine
- C. Rabies vaccine
- D. BCG vaccine

70. Which disease can cause a barking cough in children and may be confused with other illnesses?

- A. Pertussis
- B. Diabetes
- C. Arthritis
- D. Hypertension

71. What is a contraindication?

- A. A reason not to use a treatment or vaccine
- B. A vitamin supplement
- C. A type of surgery
- D. A blood test

72. Which vaccine may help prevent liver cancer indirectly?

- A. Hepatitis B vaccine
- B. Polio vaccine
- C. Flu vaccine
- D. Cholera vaccine

73. What is the purpose of clinical trials for vaccines?

- A. To test safety and effectiveness
- B. To increase disease spread
- C. To advertise products only
- D. To avoid research

74. Which vaccine protects against Japanese encephalitis in some regions?

- A. Japanese encephalitis vaccine
- B. DTaP vaccine
- C. MMR vaccine
- D. Varicella vaccine

75. Which disease can cause brain inflammation and hearing loss?

- A. Meningitis
- B. Acne
- C. Asthma
- D. Diabetes

76. What is a vaccine-preventable disease?

- A. A disease that can be reduced or avoided through vaccination
- B. A disease caused by vitamins

- C. A broken bone
- D. A muscle injury

77. Which vaccine helps protect against typhoid fever?

- A. Typhoid vaccine
- B. Rabies vaccine
- C. Shingles vaccine
- D. Polio vaccine

78. What is the incubation period of a disease?

- A. The time between exposure and symptoms
- B. The time spent sleeping
- C. A type of medicine
- D. A hospital procedure

79. Which vaccine can be administered orally in some forms?

- A. Polio vaccine
- B. Tetanus vaccine
- C. Rabies vaccine
- D. HPV vaccine

80. Why are vaccination records important?

- A. They help track which vaccines a person has received
- B. They replace medical treatment
- C. They eliminate all diseases
- D. They increase infections

81. Which disease can cause severe diarrhea and vomiting in travelers?

- A. Cholera
- B. Asthma
- C. Arthritis
- D. Hypertension

82. Which vaccine is associated with preventing mosquito-borne disease?

- A. Yellow fever vaccine
- B. DTaP vaccine
- C. MMR vaccine
- D. Hib vaccine

83. What is a virus?

- A. A type of infectious agent
- B. A vitamin
- C. A bone structure
- D. A blood vessel

84. Which vaccine is designed to protect against cervical cancer-causing viruses?

- A. HPV vaccine
- B. Polio vaccine
- C. Flu vaccine
- D. Typhoid vaccine

85. What does "adjuvant" mean in vaccines?

- A. A substance that helps improve the immune response
- B. A type of bandage
- C. A painkiller
- D. A surgical tool

86. Which vaccine protects against a disease spread through animal bites?

- A. Rabies vaccine
- B. MMR vaccine
- C. Rotavirus vaccine
- D. Hib vaccine

87. What is public health?

- A. Efforts to protect and improve community health
- B. A type of surgery
- C. A sports activity
- D. A vitamin supplement

88. Which disease is known for causing fever and a red rash?

- A. Measles
- B. Arthritis
- C. Asthma
- D. Hypertension

89. Which vaccine helps prevent severe diarrhea in infants?

- A. Rotavirus vaccine
- B. Flu vaccine
- C. Rabies vaccine
- D. Tetanus vaccine

90. Why do some vaccines require refrigeration?

- A. To preserve their effectiveness
- B. To improve taste
- C. To change color
- D. To increase weight

91. Which disease can lead to severe birth defects if contracted during pregnancy?

- A. Rubella
- B. Acne
- C. Arthritis
- D. Asthma

92. Which vaccine is often recommended before travel to certain tropical areas?

- A. Yellow fever vaccine

- B. Shingles vaccine
- C. HPV vaccine
- D. Varicella vaccine

93. What is immunization coverage?

- A. The percentage of people vaccinated in a population
- B. A type of insurance
- C. A surgical method
- D. A medicine dosage

94. Which disease affects the respiratory system and can be prevented with annual vaccination?

- A. Influenza
- B. Diabetes
- C. Arthritis
- D. Hypertension

95. Which vaccine may protect against infections causing meningitis and bloodstream infections?

- A. Pneumococcal vaccine
- B. Rabies vaccine
- C. Cholera vaccine
- D. Typhoid vaccine

96. Which term describes protection developed after vaccination?

- A. Immunity
- B. Mutation
- C. Incubation
- D. Radiation

97. Which vaccine can help reduce the spread of highly contagious measles?

- A. MMR vaccine
- B. Rabies vaccine

- C. Typhoid vaccine
- D. Cholera vaccine

98. Why are vaccines considered one of the greatest public health achievements?

- A. They have prevented millions of illnesses and deaths
- B. They increase disease rates
- C. They eliminate hospitals
- D. They replace nutrition

99. Which disease once caused widespread paralysis before vaccines became available?

- A. Polio
- B. Acne
- C. Arthritis
- D. Asthma

100. What is the overall benefit of vaccines to society?

- A. Increased spread of disease
- B. Protection of individuals and communities from infectious diseases
- C. Elimination of hospitals
- D. Weaker immune systems